

12/9/8 (Item 8 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R) File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

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01212326 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 04960822 (THIS IS THE FULL TEXT)  
Using PCs from afar with connectivity software. (connectivity section)  
(buyers guide)

Van Name, Mark L.; Catchings, Bill

PC Week, v4, n22, pC21(5)

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DOCUMENT TYPE: buyers guide ISSN: 0740-1604 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

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ABSTRACT: Connectivity software packages provide access to microcomputers from remote locations by allowing the desktop machine to act as a host computer, the resources of which can be accessed over telephone lines by another microcomputer or terminal. Among the applications for connectivity software are the remote operation of a microcomputer by sales executives on the road, remote diagnostics by a central technical-support staff, and user training to reduce the travel time and expense for trainers. Screen management is one of the most difficult problems that connectivity software must solve; different approaches to screen management and other design differences in the packages are described. Three connectivity packages described are Close-Up from Norton-Lambert, Carbon Copy Plus from Meridian Technology, and Remote from Microstuf.

TEXT:

As the volume and importance of information and programs stored on office PCs grows, users who are away from their desks are finding themselves more frequently pining for access to the home-base machine. Sometimes portable PCs can satisfy the computing needs of these users, but this approach forces them to keep two PCs in identical states at all times, a potentially difficult task and one requiring more discipline than harried users might have handy. Even if the worker is willing, some data on office machines is sensitive and generally not allowed out of the office. The lap-top remains and adjunct to, rather than a copy of, the contents and power of a desktop PC.

Now, a class of programs known as connectivity software is emerging that offers these users access to their PCs from remote locations.

Connectivity software is any program that allows a PC to act as a host computer, so that a user at another PC (or terminal), regardless of location, can gain access to a "significant" portion of the host PC's resources over phone lines. Some products require that the remote user work on a second PC, while others allow either a PC or a terminal to be used. When linked with these packages, remote users can direct the host in such PC tasks as program execution and file transfer virtually as if they were sitting at their desks.

In essence, connectivity software turns the relationship between two PCs or a PC and a terminal with modems into a host-node relationship, much like those common in mainframe of minicomputers that respond to requests from a node by sending files, accepting commands and other interactions.

There are a variety of uses for connectivity software. The most obvious is simple remote computing, the operation of the host PC from a remote location. In these operations, the remote PC actually takes over and demands services from the host.

Sales executives visiting a client may desire access to a central database to check on product inventory, monitor the status of a previous order and enter new orders. Managers working at home can retrieve information or send reports to a printer in the office.

Another common use is for remote diagnostics. A central technical-support desk can use the remote package to dial into either a single PC or into a LAN to diagnose a problem. When remote workers can't get an application to run, they can watch as someone at the home base works on their problem.

Training programs may also benefit from remote access so that a trainer can tutor people remotely and cut down on travel time and expense.

These tasks differ from remote computing, in that the remote PC's

role is as spectator, not director. They allow the person on the remote PC to work with the user on the host PC by following his every action, in essence "watching over his shoulder" from afar. This idea can be extended to "teleconferencing," in which users at different sites exchange messages and demonstrate applications to one another by sending information between their PCs.

One of the toughest problems confronting connectivity-software products is screen management. Executing a program on the host PC is not very difficult. It is similar to the problem facing larger hosts that must support remote terminals. But getting the on-screen results of such programs transmitted from the host PC to the remote PC can be much more difficult. Larger hosts, such as minicomputers, typically must support screen output by simply sending a sequence of ASCII characters. PC programs often do not use such a well-controlled communication channel, and instead send output directly to the screen, in no particular order, so manipulation is necessary to transmit those characters in order.

Some older products or those with relatively modest screen-interaction requirements--such as COMMAND.COM, the control program of DOS, as well as many compilers and linkers--only transmit characters to the screen via MS-DOS routines. Remote communication with such programs is relatively easy to implement. The communication program can replace the MS-DOS functions with its own routines and intercept the characters being sent to the screen. It then can send those characters both to the screen of the host PC and, via a serial port, to the remote system.

Unfortunately, this approach will not work with most PC software. Long ago many software developers found that DOS handles screen output very slowly. To get around this problem, they built their products to write their output directly to the memory locations that control the screen.

More sophisticated remote-computing programs can handle even these direct-screen writes. They do so by checking the screen image periodically to see if it has changed. When they detect a change, the new screen image is sent to the remote user. This check can be time-consuming, so some programs allow the user to set the frequency with which it is performed. More frequent checks can bog down the system, but they keep the remote user current. Checking less often improves performance, but can result in the remote user staying behind the actual state of the display. Users must balance these trade-offs in setting the frequency of this screen test.

The problem of keeping the screen image on the remote PC current becomes even more difficult when the application being run uses the graphics capabilities of the PC. The amount of data that is necessary to represent a graphical image is several times larger than that required to produce a display involving only characters.

Regardless of the extra cost associated with displaying graphical images, their importance is growing. While once only obvious graphics applications like AutoCAD displayed graphics, today many other programs, such as Windows, are relying heavily on graphics.

The connectivity-software products that do send graphical images, however, do not rely on the same methods used to transmit text. The cost of transmitting the extra information forces them to send only **periodic "snapshots"** of the **screen** rather than real-time updates.

The biggest problem that users encounter in screen transmission is poor performance. Even when a package allows a remote user to run a program on a host PC, the speed of the connection can make such activity impractical.

The major bottleneck is the speed of today's modems. The typical 1,200-bit-per-second (bps) or 2,400-bps modem may sound fast, but at 1,200 bps it can take from 10 to 30 seconds to transmit a complete screen. While the 2,400-bps modems cut this time in half, the wait for the screen to refresh can seem quite long.

Newer, high-speed modems, with their transfer rates of 4,800 bps, 9,600 bps or higher, seem to promise improved performance for connectivity-software products. Unfortunately, they probably are not suitable for many types of remote computing. While their transfer rates seem high, they achieve these speeds by bundling groups of characters into single transmissions. This tactic forces them to delay sending data until either they have enough characters to fill a bundle or a few seconds have passed. Thus, complete screen transmissions get faster, but those that

involve only a few characters, such as echoing user keystrokes, actually can slow down.

These newer modems, unlike the 1,200- and 2,400-bps products, work best when they send characters in only one direction at a time. Because of this, typing while the screen is being updated can slow down that process. Finally, many users experience a fairly large number of errors when using these modems with most remote-computing packages.

Another performance problem can arise because these connectivity programs run while other applications are executing. The combined load on the CPU may leave it unable to keep up with the high-speed modems.

Connectivity-software products do not all rely on the same strategy to address these performance problems. One way to get higher throughput is by having complementary connectivity-software programs running on both PCs. Close-Up, from Norton-Lambert Corp., and Carbon Copy Plus, from Meridian Technology, rely on this approach.

Because the complementary programs are designed to work together, they can use such performance-improvement techniques as data compression. Another approach is the one followed by In-Synch, from American Video Teleconferencing Corp., in which less data is sent between the systems. Only the keystrokes, and not the screen images, need to be transmitted. (See related story, Page C/22, for more information.)

Products that execute complementary programs on both machines also offer improved error-checking. They usually communicate using a protocol that is designed to prevent errors. This ability can be important because of possible errors caused by the excessive noise level of many telephone lines. These errors can cause loss of a single character, which can make a major difference in the meaning of a screen. When the cost of refreshing the entire screen is high, it is particularly important to avoid errors that might require users to re-execute this costly action.

#### Terminals Involved

Such performance-enhancing approaches assume that two PCs are being used. Because one PC is acting as a host computer, it could send its output not just to other PCs but to terminals as well. This feature, offered by Remote, from Crosstalk Communications, and PC Anywhere, from Dynamic Microprocessor Associates, and others, allows those users who already have terminals, notably those working with minicomputers, to work with PCs. Further, if the only goal is to provide remote computing, there is the added advantage that most terminals are cheaper than PCs.

This approach has the disadvantage that many terminals have different capabilities than PCs. One of the most common differences is in the screen attributes, such as the fact that most terminals display just 24 lines rather than the PC's 25, and in the behavior of the keyboard. Keyboard layouts and the characters sent by special keys tend to differ. There are ways to avoid or circumvent most of these problems, but they make remote use of the PC more cumbersome than is normal.

Wyse Technology and some other terminal manufacturers are addressing this issue by providing terminals that are PC compatible. These terminals have at least 25 lines and support the same screen-control-character sequences offered by the MS-DOS screen driver, ANSI.SYS. Their keyboards resemble normal PC keyboards and send the same sequences for each key, including function keys.

Apart from terminal options, connectivity packages can provide other special capabilities. Some software packages allow the use of a single PC that, with the aid of additional hardware, acts as a server for several remote users. The remote user can transfer files or use directly the printer of the host system.

Another feature that may help some users is the ability to remotely access mainframes or minicomputers through the host PC. Carbon Copy Plus supports both the Digital Communications Associates' IRMA 3270 and Smart Alec 5251 terminal-emulation boards so that the remote PC user can access the minicomputer or mainframe system using the IRMA or Smart Alec card attached to the host PC.

Regardless of the type of remote use that a connectivity-software product allows, one PC ends up behaving as a host computer. As such, it must deal with the problems that face any host system. The most important of these is the issue of unauthorized access to the system.

Some products offer only simple security mechanisms, in which a potential user must supply only one password to get on the system. Others

provide more sophisticated features, including encryption of all data sent on telephone lines and automatic dial-back options.

Using dial-back, remote users must use an authorized number to call the host system. They identify themselves, and then the host breaks the connection. After a short delay, the host PC will call back the remote user, who can then begin working.

Other products use schemes reminiscent of larger host computers that support many users. Each remote user is assigned a user ID, a password, and even an optional set of privileges that govern his or her actions on the host. Remote, from Microstuf Inc. of Roswell, Ga., even allows mail service between these user IDs.

More common facilities offered by connectivity products include terminal emulation and file transfer using more common protocols, such as XMODEM and Kermit. With these additional capabilities one program often can fill all, or at least most, of a user's communication needs.

With their different approaches to remote computing and the wide range of available options, connectivity-software products can probably address almost any remote-operation task. The key in choosing between them is to understand clearly the needs of each situation and to evaluate the available products in light of those needs. From teleconferencing to remote diagnostics to simple terminal emulation and file transfer, today's connectivity-software products offer users many powerful new options for extending the reach of their desktop workstations.

Photo: Traveling salesmen and executives find that remote-access software allows them to tap into resources that are located in the home office.

CAPTIONS: Remote access to home office resources for traveling executives. (chart); Connectivity software-remote-access PC software. (table); Terms used to define connectivity software for remote PC access. (table); Development companies that market connectivity-software products. (table)

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S3	3310452	IMAGE OR IMAGES OR GRAPHIC?? ? OR VIDEO? ? OR VIDEODATA OR VIDEOCLIP? OR VIDEOFRAME? OR VIDEOFILE? OR VIDEOIMAGE?
S4	1675929	AV OR AUDIOVISUAL? OR AUDIO()VISUAL? ? OR AVI OR MOVIECLIP? OR MOVIE? ? OR FILM? ? OR FILMSTRIP? OR FILMCLIP? OR IMAGEFILE?
S5	772575	AVIFILE? OR MULTIMEDIA? OR POLYMEDIA? OR HYPERMEDIA? OR SMARTMEDIA? OR RICHMEDIA? OR MIXEDMEDIA?
S6	101158	(MULTI OR MULTIPLE OR POLY OR HYPER OR SMART OR RICH OR MIXED OR DIVERSE) () (MEDIA OR MEDIAS OR MEDIUM? ? OR CONTENT? ?)
S7	529466	OBJECT? ?
S8	6572551	PHOTOGRAPH?? ? OR PICTURE? ? OR PICTORIAL? OR PHOTO? ? OR -DRAWING? ? OR ILLUSTRATION? OR DESIGN? ? OR LOGO? ?
S9	269414	S3:S8(3N) (CAPTUR? OR SAVE? ? OR SAVING OR STORING OR STORAGE OR STORE? ? OR ARCHIV? OR CACHE? ? OR CACHING OR SUBCACH?)
S10	66930	S3:S8(3N) (COLLECT???? ? OR CUMULAT? OR ACCUMULAT? OR STOW?-?? ?)
S11	5940	S3:S8(3N) (DEPOSITORY? OR DEPOSITORIES OR REPOSITORY? OR REPOSITORIES)
S12	5907613	COMPAR? OR MATCH? OR MISMATCH?
S13	4112	S9:S11(5N)S1:S2
S14	3551844	CHRONOLOG? OR SEQUENT? OR SEQUENC? OR SERIAL? OR CONSECUTIVE? OR SUCCESSION? OR SUCCESSIVE? OR SERIES
S15	494	S9:S11(5N) 'IN' ()ORDER

File 9:Business & Industry(R) Jul/1994-2004/Jul 20  
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 File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2004/Jul 21  
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 File 47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM) 1959-2004/Jul 21  
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 File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2004/Jul 21  
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 File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2004/Jul 21  
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 File 649:Gale Group Newswire ASAP(TM) 2004/Jul 19  
 (c) 2004 The Gale Group

*NPL*  
*Full Text*

Set	Items	Description
S1	4247819	AUTOMAT???? ? OR AUTOMATIC???? ?
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S3	4313171	IMAGE OR IMAGES OR GRAPHIC?? ? OR VIDEO? ? OR VIDEODATA OR VIDEOCLIP? OR VIDEOFRAME? OR VIDEOFILE? OR VIDEOIMAGE?
S4	1734561	AV OR AUDIOVISUAL? OR AUDIO()VISUAL? ? OR AVI OR MOVIECLIP? OR MOVIE? ? OR FILM? ? OR FILMSTRIP? OR FILMCLIP? OR IMAGEFILE?
S5	798672	AVIFILE? OR MULTIMEDIA? OR POLYMEDIA? OR HYPERMEDIA? OR SMARTMEDIA? OR RICHMEDIA? OR MIXEDMEDIA?
S6	146623	(MULTI OR MULTIPLE OR POLY OR HYPER OR SMART OR RICH OR MIXED OR DIVERSE)() (MEDIA OR MEDIAS OR MEDIUM? ? OR CONTENT? ?)
S7	308652	S3:S6(3N) (CAPTUR? OR SAVE? ? OR SAVING OR STORING OR STORAGE OR STORE? ? OR ARCHIV? OR CACHE? ? OR CACHING OR SUBCACH?)
S8	37199	S3:S6(3N) (COLLECT???? ? OR CUMULAT? OR ACCUMULAT? OR STOW?? ?)
S9	2579	S3:S6(3N) (DEPOSITORY? OR DEPOSITORIES OR REPOSITORY? OR REPOSITORIES)
S10	550682	OBJECT? ?
S11	7684648	PHOTOGRAPH?? ? OR PICTURE? ? OR PICTORIAL? OR PHOTO? ? OR DRAWING? ? OR ILLUSTRATION? OR DESIGN? ? OR LOGO? ?
S12	173741	S10:S11(3N) (CAPTUR? OR SAVE? ? OR SAVING OR STORING OR STORAGE OR STORE? ? OR ARCHIV? OR CACHE? ? OR CACHING OR SUBCACH?)
S13	6723	S10:S11(3N) (DEPOSITORY? OR DEPOSITORIES OR REPOSITORY? OR REPOSITORIES)
S14	44633	S10:S11(3N) (COLLECT???? ? OR CUMULAT? OR ACCUMULAT? OR STOW??? ?)
S15	5003594	COMPAR? OR MATCH? OR MISMATCH?
S16	9100	(S7:S9 OR S12:S14) (5N) S1:S2
S17	3398023	CHRONOLOG? OR SEQUENT? OR SEQUENC? OR SERIAL? OR CONSECUTIVE? OR SUCCESSION? OR SUCCESSIVE? OR SERIES
S18	781	(S7:S9 OR S12:S14) (5N) 'IN' () ORDER
S19	4584	(S7:S9 OR S12:S14) (5N) S17
S20	122	S16(S) S18:S19
S21	40530	S15(3N) S3:S6
S22	2	S20(S) S21
S23	1	RD (unique items)
S24	32	S20/2001:2004
S25	88	S20 NOT (S24 OR S22)

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2004/Jul W02

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File 349:PCT Fulltext 1979-2002/UB=20040708,UT=20040701

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Set Items Description

S1 406834 AUTOMAT???? ? OR AUTOMATIC????? ?

S2 397751 INDEPENDENT?

S3 526114 IMAGE OR IMAGES OR GRAPHIC?? ? OR VIDE  
VIDEOCLIP? OR VIDEOFRAME? OR VIDEOFILE? O

S4 364056 AV OR AUDIOVISUAL? OR AUDIO()VISUAL? ?  
OR MOVIE? ? OR FILM? ? OR FILMSTRIP? OR  
LE?

S5 22394 AVIFILE? OR MULTIMEDIA? OR POLYMEDIA? OR HYPERMEDIA? OR SM-  
ARTMEDIA? OR RICHMEDIA? OR MIXEDMEDIA?

S6 13219 (MULTI OR MULTIPLE OR POLY OR HYPER OR SMART OR RICH OR MI-  
XED OR DIVERSE) () (MEDIA OR MEDIAS OR MEDIUM? ? OR CONTENT? ?)

S7 717132 OBJECT? ?

S8 1165849 PHOTOGRAPH?? ? OR PICTURE? ? OR PICTORIAL? OR PHOTO? ? OR -  
DRAWING? ? OR ILLUSTRATION? OR DESIGN? ? OR LOGO? ?

S9 79490 S3:S8(3N) (CAPTUR? OR SAVE? ? OR SAVING OR STORING OR STORA-  
GE OR STORE? ? OR ARCHIV? OR CACHE? ? OR CACHING OR SUBCACH?)

S10 21402 S3:S8(3N) (COLLECT???? ? OR CUMULAT? OR ACCUMULAT? OR STOW?-  
?? ?)

S11 1023 S3:S8(3N) (DEPOSITORY? OR DEPOSITORIES OR REPOSITORY? OR RE-  
POSITORIES)

S12 848022 COMPAR? OR MATCH? OR MISMATCH?

S13 2235 S9:S11(5N)S1:S2

S14 824189 CHRONOLOG? OR SEQUENT? OR SEQUENC? OR SERIAL? OR CONSECUTI-  
VE? OR SUCCESSION? OR SUCCESSIVE? OR SERIES

S15 2484 S9:S11(5N) 'IN' ()ORDER

S16 6139 S9:S11(5N)S14

S17 108 S13(25N)S15:S16

S18 80587 S12(5N)S3:S8

S19 1 S17(25N)S18

S20 14 S17/TI,AB,CM

S21 45274 IC='G06F-017'

S22 6963 IC='G06F-012'

S23 4194 IC='G06F-007'

S24 11 S17 AND S21:S23

S25 43 S17 AND S9:S11/TI,AB

S26 54 S19:S20 OR S24:S25

S27 54 IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)

S28 53 IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)

S29 8900 IC='G03B'

S30 53 S17 NOT (S29 OR S27 OR S19)

S31 18 S30 NOT (CAMERA? ? OR CCD)

S32 18731 S3:S8(3N) (DOWNLOAD? OR (UP OR DOWN) ()LOAD??? ? OR UPLOAD? -  
OR ACQUIR? OR ACQUISITION?)

S33 696 S32(5N)S1:S2

S34 3 S33(25N)S15:S16

S35 2 S34 NOT (S30 OR S19 OR S27)

?

*Patents*  
*Fulltext*

File 347: JAPIO Nov 1976-2004/Mar(Updated 040708)  
 (c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO  
 File 350: Derwent WPIX 1963-2004/UD, UM & UP=200445  
 (c) 2004 Thomson Derwent.

*Patents*  
*abstracts*

Set	Items	Description
S1	1063457	AUTOMAT???? ? OR AUTOMATIC???? ?
S2	1450489	INDEPENDENT?
S3	1541999	IMAGE OR IMAGES OR GRAPHIC?? ? OR VIDEO? ? VIDEOCLIP? OR VIDEOFRAME? OR VIDEOFILE? OR VIDEOIMAGE?
S4	1396131	AV OR AUDIOVISUAL? OR AUDIO()VISUAL? ? OR AVI OR MOVIECLIP? OR MOVIE? ? OR FILM? ? OR FILMSTRIP? OR FILMCLIP? OR IMAGEFI- LE?
S5	17391	AVIFILE? OR MULTIMEDIA? OR POLYMEDIA? OR HYPERMEDIA? OR SM- ARTMEDIA? OR RICHMEDIA? OR MIXEDMEDIA?
S6	5721	(MULTI OR MULTIPLE OR POLY OR HYPER OR SMART OR RICH OR MI- XED OR DIVERSE) () (MEDIA OR MEDIAS OR MEDIUM? ? OR CONTENT? ?)
S7	472233	OBJECT? ?
S8	3849527	PHOTOGRAPH?? ? OR PICTURE? ? OR PICTORIAL? OR PHOTO? ? OR - DRAWING? ? OR ILLUSTRATION? OR DESIGN? ? OR LOGO? ?
S9	156334	S3:S8(3N) (CAPTUR? OR SAVE? ? OR SAVING OR STORING OR STORA- GE OR STORE? ? OR ARCHIV? OR CACHE? ? OR CACHING OR SUBCACH?)
S10	20870	S3:S8(3N) (COLLECT???? ? OR CUMULAT? OR ACCUMULAT? OR STOW?- ?? ?)
S11	205	S3:S8(3N) (DEPOSITORY? OR DEPOSITORIES OR REPOSITORY? OR RE- POSITORIES)
S12	1147990	COMPAR? OR MATCH? OR MISMATCH?
S13	2287	S9:S11(5N)S1:S2
S14	1254155	CHRONOLOG? OR SEQUENT? OR SEQUENC? OR SERIAL? OR CONSECUTI- VE? OR SUCCESSION? OR SUCCESSIVE? OR SERIES
S15	547	S9:S11(5N)'IN'()ORDER
S16	4224	S9:S11(5N)S14
S17	19586	S3:S8(3N) (DOWNLOAD? OR (UP OR DOWN) ()LOAD??? ? OR UPLOAD? - OR ACQUIR? OR ACQUISITION?)
S18	403	S17(5N)S1:S2
S19	3	S18 AND S15:S16
S20	84	S13 AND S15:S16
S21	87	S19:S20
S22	284081	IC='G06F-017'
S23	44989	IC='G06F-007'
S24	105883	IC='G06F-012'
S25	8029	MC='T01-N01A2C'
S26	513	MC='W05-E03E'
S27	17205	MC='T01-J05A2'
S28	8780	MC='T01-H07C5E'
S29	0	S21 AND S27 AND S28
S30	9	S21 AND S22:S26
S31	64	S21 NOT (CAMERA? OR CCD)
S32	65	S30:S31
S33	65	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S34	64	IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)

? t34/9/12-13, 32, 37, 40, 49-50

34/9/12 (Item 12 from file: 350)  
 DIALOG(R) File 350: Derwent WPIX  
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014392535 \*\*Image available\*\*  
 WPI Acc No: 2002-213238/200227  
 XRPX Acc No: N02-163202

Video data acquisition device e.g. personal computer extracts image data


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 (c) 2004 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res  
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 (c) 2004 Institution of Electrical Engineers  
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 File 94:JICST-EPlus 1985-2004/Jun W4  
 (c)2004 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST)  
 File 95:TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2004/Jun W1  
 (c) 2004 FIZ TECHNIK  
 File 99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2004/Jun  
 (c) 2004 The HW Wilson Co.  
 File 111:TGG Natl.Newspaper Index(SM) 1979-2004/Jul 20  
 (c) 2004 The Gale Group  
 File 144:Pascal 1973-2004/Jul W2  
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 File 202:Info. Sci. & Tech. Abs. 1966-2004/Jul 12  
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 (c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info  
 File 483:Newspaper Abs Daily 1986-2004/Jul 20  
 (c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning  
 File 583:Gale Group Globalbase(TM) 1986-2002/Dec 13  
 (c) 2002 The Gale Group  
 File 603:Newspaper Abstracts 1984-1988  
 (c)2001 ProQuest Info&Learning

*NP*  
*abstracts*


Set	Items	Description
S1	1538839	AUTOMAT???? ? OR AUTOMATIC????? ?
S2	1335707	INDEPENDENT?
S3	2704866	IMAGE OR IMAGES OR GRAPHIC?? ? OR VIDEO? ? OR VIDEODATA OR VIDEOCLIP? OR VIDEOFRAME? OR VIDEOFILE? OR VIDEOIMAGE?
S4	2491953	AV OR AUDIOVISUAL? OR AUDIO()VISUAL? ? OR AVI OR MOVIECLIP? OR MOVIE? ? OR FILM? ? OR FILMSTRIP? OR FILMCLIP? OR IMAGEFILE?
S5	212192	AVIFILE? OR MULTIMEDIA? OR POLYMEDIA? OR HYPERMEDIA? OR SMARTMEDIA? OR RICHMEDIA? OR MIXEDMEDIA?
S6	32227	(MULTI OR MULTIPLE OR POLY OR HYPER OR SMART OR RICH OR MIXED OR DIVERSE) () (MEDIA OR MEDIAS OR MEDIUM? ? OR CONTENT? ?)
S7	967503	OBJECT? ?
S8	5925584	PHOTOGRAPH?? ? OR PICTURE? ? OR PICTORIAL? OR PHOTO? ? OR DRAWING? ? OR ILLUSTRATION? OR DESIGN? ? OR LOGO? ?
S9	116929	S3:S8(3N) (CAPTUR? OR SAVE? ? OR SAVING OR STORING OR STORAGE OR STORE? ? OR ARCHIV? OR CACHE? ? OR CACHING OR SUBCACH?)
S10	40230	S3:S8(3N) (COLLECT???? ? OR CUMULAT? OR ACCUMULAT? OR STOW?-?? ?)
S11	3000	S3:S8(3N) (DEPOSITORY? OR DEPOSITORIES OR REPOSITORY? OR REPOSITORIES)

# ANTI-SPY.COM

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## Anti Spy Software Online

### NETCOP SYSTEM SHIELD

#### **2Spy!**

Company: Zoran Juric

Threat level: 

2Spy is a desktop actions monitor that can monitor and record all Dial-Up connections, user logins, host name, dial number, and IP addresses. 2Spy! also Captures your desktop or active window and saves it as an image to a disk. This application also timestamps all events.

#### **AB System Spy**

Company: Aby Software

Threat level: 

AB System Spy is a desktop actions monitor. This application will record all keystrokes, clipboard information and all running processes. A scheduler, a screen capturer and an automatic sender of logs through email are included.

#### **Absolute Keylogger**

Company: LastBit Software

Threat level: 

Absolute Keylogger is a stealth keylogger utility that records all keystrokes into a text file. Absolute Key Logger also restores lost typed text and records passwords and user login information.

#### **Actions Monitor**

Company: Segobit Software

Threat level: 

Actions Monitor is a windows based application designed to monitor, display and save all system activity. Actions Monitor shows you which applications and processes have been opened or loaded. Actions Monitor is equipped with a stealth logging feature.

#### **ActivatorDesk**

Company: R. Lee Heath

Threat level: 

ActivatorDesk is a remote administration application. It displays all the websites visited, application usage, TCP connections, on desktops live or in real-time. Events monitored and logged may also include Active ports which reveal all TCP Internet and network connections.

#### **Activity Logger**

Company: SoftActivity

Threat level: 

Activity Logger is a desktop actions monitor. It Runs invisible and records websites visted, keystrokes, email, chats and applications usage. This application is equipped with a screen capturing device that records your desktop activity secretly.

#### **Activity Monitor 2002**

Company: SoftActivity

Threat level: 

Activity Monitor 2002 is a remote administration application. Activity Monitor will record all network-traffic remotely. This includes website usage, application usage, internet connections and keystrokes. Activity Monitor comes equipped with a real time remote viewer.

Advanced TCP Logger is a remote administration

### NETCOP NEWS

**8 november, 2002**

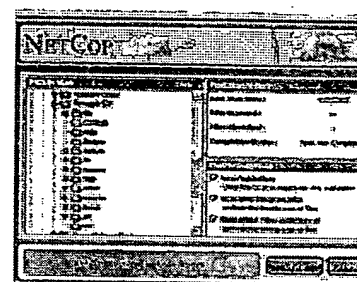
NetCop System Shield - Internet Spyware Detection and Removal Software Released to the public.

[read more](#)

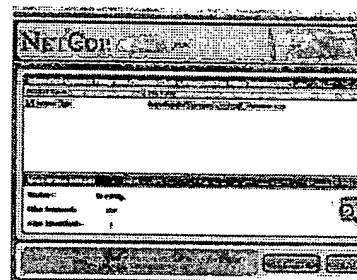
**11 november, 2002**

NetCop System Shield Categorizes Spyware and keyloggers that track your online activity. Detection Routines updated to keep you protected.

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### SPYWARE TERMINATED

- [KeyLogger Home](#)
- [PC Weasel](#)
- [NetVizor](#)
- [BrowserSpy](#)
- [Read more!](#)

File 347:JAPIO Oct 19 2003/Jul (Updated 031105)  
(c) 2003 JPO & JAPIO

File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2003/UM &UP=200373  
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent

Set	Items	Description
S1	2352511	MULTIMEDIA OR MEDIA OR IMAGE? ? OR PHOTO? ? OR PHOTOGRAPH? ? OR PICTURE? OR GRAPHIC? ? OR SCREEN? ? OR CONTENT
S2	277970	WEBPAGE? ? OR PAGE? ? OR WEBSITE? ? OR SITE? ? OR AD OR ADS OR ADVERTIS??? OR ADVERTISEMENT? ? OR PROMOTION?? OR BANNER? ?
S3	103533	DIALOG() (BOX OR BOXES) OR (POPUP OR POP????()UP) (3N) (BOX OR BOXES OR NOTICE OR NOTICES OR NOTIFICATION? ? OR ALERT? ?) OR MESSAGE? ?
S4	249207	S1:S3(5N) (CAPTUR? OR RECORD??? OR SAV??? OR GRAB???? OR CO- PY??? OR COPIE? ? OR SNAPSHOT? ? OR SNAP()SHOT? ? OR SCREENSH- OT? ? OR SCREEN()SHOT? ? OR SCREENCAPTUR??? OR ACQUIR? OR ACQ- UISITION? ? OR TAK??? (2W) PICTURE? ?)
S5	2637	S4 (5N) (PERIOD? OR INTERVAL? ? OR TIMES OR EVERY(1W)OFTEN)
S6	63305	(CHANG? OR NEW) (5N) (CONTENT OR MULTIMEDIA OR MEDIA OR IMAG- E? ? OR PHOTO? ? OR PHOTOGRAPH? ? OR PICTURE? OR GRAPHIC? ? OR SCREEN? ? OR WEBPAGE? ? OR PAGE? ? OR WEBSITE? ? OR SITE? ? - OR AD OR ADS OR ADVERTIS??? OR ADVERTISEMENT? ?)
S7	1571	(CHANG? OR NEW) (5N) (DIALOG() (BOX OR BOXES) OR (POPUP OR PO- P????()UP) (3N) (BOX OR BOXES OR NOTICE OR NOTICES OR NOTIFICAT- ION? ? OR ALERT? ? OR MESSAGE? ?) OR PROMOTION?? OR BANNER? ? OR SCENE? ?)
S8	2204	S1:S3(10N) (REPLAY? OR REWIND? OR REVIEW? OR RERUN????)
S9	777	(VIEW??? OR LOOK??? OR SEE OR SCAN???? OR PERUS??? OR BROW- S? OR READ??? OR CHECK??? OR REPLAY? OR REWIND? OR REVIEW? OR RERUN????) (10N) S1:S3(10N) (LATER OR (ANOTHER OR OTHER OR DIFFE- RENT) (2W) TIME OR FUTURE OR AFTERWARD)
S10	141	S4 AND S8:S9 AND IC=G06F
S11	3	S10 AND S5:S7
S12	138	S10 NOT S11
S13	60	S12 AND IC=G06F-017
S14	78	S12 NOT S13
S15	38	S14 AND IC=G06F-015
S16	40	S14 NOT S15

Set	Items	Description
S1	792223	MULTIMEDIA OR MEDIA OR IMAGE? ? OR PHOTO? ? OR PHOTOGRAPH? ? OR PICTURE? OR GRAPHIC? ? OR SCREEN? ? OR CONTENT
S2	440614	WEBPAGE? ? OR PAGE? ? OR WEBSITE? ? OR SITE? ? OR AD OR ADS OR ADVERTIS??? OR ADVERTISEMENT? ? OR PROMOTION?? OR BANNER? ?
S3	97884	DIALOG() (BOX OR BOXES) OR (POPUP OR POP????()UP) (3N) (BOX OR BOXES OR NOTICE OR NOTICES OR NOTIFICATION? ? OR ALERT? ?) OR MESSAGE? ?
S4	98968	S1:S3(5N) (CAPTUR? OR RECORD??? OR SAV??? OR GRAB???? OR CO- PY??? OR COPIE? ? OR SNAPSHOT? ? OR SNAP()SHOT? ? OR SCREENSH- OT? ? OR SCREEN()SHOT? ? OR SCREENCAPTUR??? OR ACQUIR? OR ACQ- UISITION? ? OR TAK??? (2W)PICTURE? ?)
S5	4001	S4(5N) (PERIOD? OR INTERVAL? ? OR TIMES OR EVERY(1W)OFTEN)
S6	95981	(CHANG? OR NEW) (5N) (CONTENT OR MULTIMEDIA OR MEDIA OR IMAG- E? ? OR PHOTO? ? OR PHOTOGRAPH? ? OR PICTURE? OR GRAPHIC? ? OR SCREEN? ? OR WEBPAGE? ? OR PAGE? ? OR WEBSITE? ? OR SITE? ? - OR AD OR ADS OR ADVERTIS??? OR ADVERTISEMENT? ?)
S7	3781	(CHANG? OR NEW) (5N) (DIALOG() (BOX OR BOXES) OR (POPUP OR PO- P????()UP) (3N) (BOX OR BOXES OR NOTICE OR NOTICES OR NOTIFICAT- ION? ? OR ALERT? ? OR MESSAGE? ?) OR PROMOTION?? OR BANNER? ? OR SCENE? ?)
S8	12576	S1:S3(10N) (REPLAY? OR REWIND? OR REVIEW? OR RERUN????)
S9	11081	(VIEW??? OR LOOK??? OR SEE OR SCAN???? OR PERUS??? OR BROW- S? OR READ??? OR CHECK??? OR REPLAY? OR REWIND? OR REVIEW? OR RERUN????) (10N) S1:S3(10N) (LATER OR (ANOTHER OR OTHER OR DIFFE- RENT) (2W)TIME OR FUTURE OR AFTERWARD)
S10	3619	S4(S)S8:S9
S11	952	S10 AND IC=G06F
S12	121	S11/TI,AB,CM
S13	64	S12 AND IC=G06F-017
S14	57	S12 NOT S13
S15	156	S4/TI,AB AND S11
S16	117	S15 NOT S12
S17	624	S16 AND IC=G06F-017
S18	55	S16 NOT S17



File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2003/Nov 12  
 (c) 2003 The Gale Group  
 File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Anno. (R) 1985-2003/Nov 13  
 (c) 2003 The Gale Group  
 File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2003/Nov 12  
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 File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2003/Nov 12  
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 File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989  
 (c) 1999 The Gale Group  
 File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2003/Nov 13  
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 File 610:Business Wire 1999-2003/Nov 13  
 (c) 2003 Business Wire.  
 File 613:PR Newswire 1999-2003/Nov 13  
 (c) 2003 PR Newswire Association Inc

Set	Items	Description
S1	7551313	IMAGE? ? OR PICTURE? OR GRAPHIC? ? OR SCREEN? ? OR CONTENT OR AD OR ADS OR ADVERTIS??? OR ADVERTISEMENT? ? OR BANNER? ?
S2	1134373	DIALOG() (BOX OR BOXES) OR (POPUP OR POP????()UP) (3N) (BOX OR BOXES OR NOTICE OR NOTICES OR NOTIFICATION? ? OR ALERT? ?) OR MESSAGE? ?
S3	348390	S1:S2(5N) (CAPTUR? OR RECORD??? OR SAV??? OR COPY??? OR COP- IE? ? OR SNAPSHOT? ? OR SNAP()SHOT? ? OR SCREENSHOT? ? OR SCR- EEN()SHOT? ? OR SCREENCAPTUR??? OR ACQUIR?)
S4	2061	S3(5N) (PERIODS OR PERIODIC? OR INTERVALS OR TIMES OR EVERY- (1W)OFTEN)
S5	1599737	(CHANG? OR NEW) (5N) (CONTENT OR MULTIMEDIA OR MEDIA OR IMAG- E? ? OR PHOTO? ? OR PHOTOGRAPH? ? OR PICTURE? OR GRAPHIC? ? OR SCREEN? ? OR WEBPAGE? ? OR PAGE? ? OR WEBSITE? ? OR SITE? ? - OR AD OR ADS OR ADVERTIS??? OR ADVERTISEMENT? ?)
S6	142534	(CHANG? OR NEW) (5N) (DIALOG() (BOX OR BOXES) OR (POPUP OR PO- P????()UP) (3N) (BOX OR BOXES OR NOTICE OR NOTICES OR NOTIFICAT- ION? ? OR ALERT? ? OR MESSAGE? ?) OR PROMOTION?? OR BANNER? ? OR SCENE? ?)
S7	310073	S1:S2(10N) (REPLAY? OR REWIND? OR REVIEW? OR RERUN???? OR P- LAY????)
S8	163277	(VIEW??? OR LOOK??? OR SEE OR SCAN???? OR PERUS??? OR BROW- S? OR READ??? OR CHECK??? OR REPLAY? OR REWIND? OR REVIEW? OR RERUN????) (10N) S1:S2(10N) (LATER OR TIME OR FUTURE OR AFTERWAR- D)
S9	61083	S3 AND S7:S8
S10	23872	S9 AND S5:S6
S11	52	S4(S)S7:S8(S)S5:S6 OR S4(100N)S7:S8(100N)S5:S6
S12	304	RD (unique items)
S13	3616767	AD OR ADS OR ADVERTIS??? OR ADVERTISEMENT? ? OR BANNER? ?
S14	61622	S13(5N) (CAPTUR? OR RECORD??? OR SAV??? OR COPY??? OR COPIE? ? OR SNAPSHOT? ? OR SNAP()SHOT? ?)
S15	1187510	(VIEW??? OR LOOK??? OR SEE OR SCAN???? OR PERUS??? OR BROW- S? OR READ??? OR CHECK??? OR REPLAY? OR REWIND? OR REVIEW? OR RERUN????) (10W) (LATER OR TIME OR FUTURE OR AFTERWARD)